New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King, *Governor* — Patrick G. Baca, *Secretary*

HIGHLIGHTS - September 1991

...New Mexico unemployment rate dropped six-tenths of a point to 6.2 percent this September, from 6.8 percent in August. A jobless rate decline in both August and September is expected as the school year begins.

...The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, also declined in September from 6.5 to 6.4 percent.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 7,100 jobs in September according to preliminary estimates based on an employer survey.

...New Mexico's nonfarm employment in September was estimated at 587,000, an increase of 7,000 jobs or 1.2 percent from September of last year.

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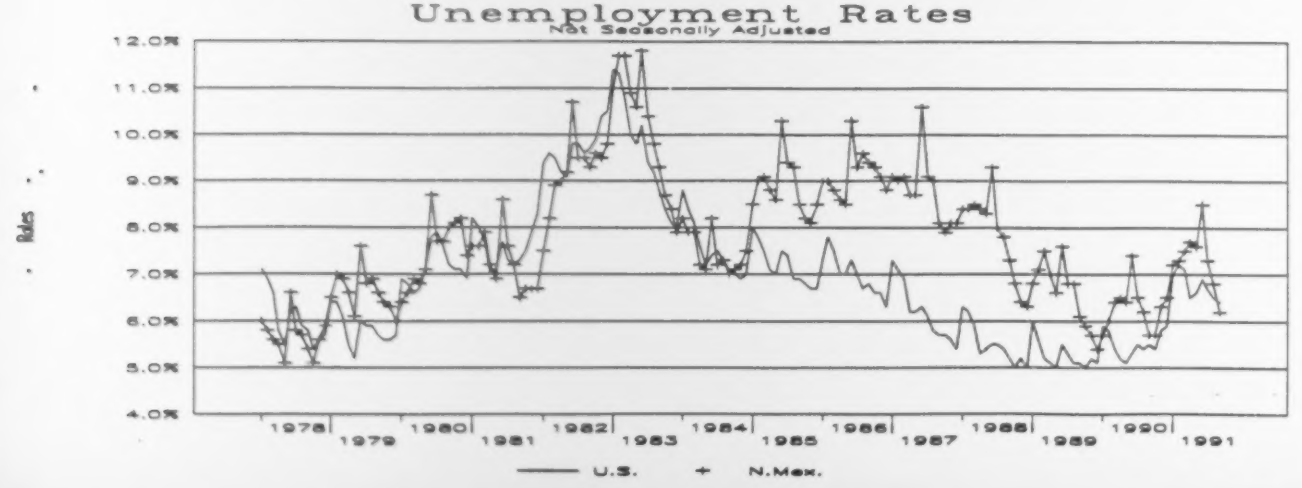

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate dropped six-tenths of a point to 6.2 percent this September, from 6.8 percent in August. A jobless rate decline in both August and September is expected as the school year begins. The U.S. unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, also fell in September, from 6.5 to 6.4 percent. In New Mexico, the composition of unemployment has been shifting in recent years, according to estimates from the Current Population Survey. In 1990, those losing a job were 48.9% of the unemployed, those leaving a job were 17.5%, labor force re-entrants were 26.2%, and new entrants into the labor force were 7.4%. In 1985, there were lower proportions of job losers (42.5%) and job leavers (12.2%), but re-entrants (31.3%) and new entrants (14.1%) represented higher proportions. Preliminary indications show this trend continuing in 1991.

According to Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) administrative data, 11,254 New Mexicans were receiving U.I. benefits in September 1991, up from 8,408 in September 1990. The insured unemployed made up 25.5 percent of total unemployment in September. Statewide, new claims for U.I. fell to 4,455 in September 1991, from 5,198 in August, but up from 3,508 in September 1990. U.I. recipients exhausting benefits numbered 901 in September, down from 1,085 in August. U.I. exhaustees numbered 651 in September 1990 and 695 in September 1989.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes annual average data on various salient aspects of employment, one of which is labor force participation by sex. The state ranking by labor force participation by sex is heavily influenced by each state's industrial composition, because the various industrial sectors vary in percentage of workers by sex. New Mexico employment is concentrated in the trade (19% of total employment), service (18.3% of total) and government (23% of total) sectors, which typically have a high proportion of women workers. About 19.6% of women workers were in the trade sector, as compared to 18.6% of male workers. The percentages were 23.4% of women and 14.2% of men in services and 26.8% and 19.9% in government. A 1990 ranking of states by labor force participation ratio by sex (page 4) shows that New Mexico ranks 42nd in the labor force participation rate for men (73.3%) and 44th for women (54.1%). New Mexico's labor force participation rate fell 1.7 percentage points for men but rose by 3.4 points for women between 1985 and 1990.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep. 1991	Aug 1991	Sep. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sep. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	711,900	717,000	698,000	-5,100	+13,900
Employment	667,700	668,200	658,000	-500	+9,700
Unemployment	44,200	48,800	40,000	-4,600	+4,200
Rate	6.2%	6.8%	5.7%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY) LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate fell by five-tenths of a percentage point to 4.8 percent in September 1991, only one-tenth of a percentage point higher than a year ago. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 600 more than one year ago, an increase of 4.8 percent. The rate of increase in unemployment on a year-to-year basis has dropped from nearly 40 percent in January 1991 to its current rate and the trend toward a slowdown in unemployment increases is solidifying in the Albuquerque MSA. The 4.8% unemployment increase in the Albuquerque MSA over September of 1990 was well below that of the state (10.5%), and Las Cruces MSA (8.6%) percentage increases. The Santa Fe increase was 4.3%.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are broadly consistent with total unemployment estimates, as the number of U.I. recipients in Albuquerque was higher than last year, up from 2,825 to 3,211 (+13.7 percent). New U.I. claims in September 1991 were up 20.6 percent (to 1,506 claims) over September 1990.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released average annual pay data for southwest metropolitan areas over calendar years 1990 and 1989. The southwest metropolitan area ranking by level of annual pay (page 6) shows that Albuquerque ranked 16th ($20,973), Santa Fe 29th, ($19,356) and Las Cruces 43rd ($17,140). The U.S. metropolitan area average level of average annual pay was $24,675. The ranking by level of annual pay had changed minimally since 1989. A ranking of southwest metropolitan areas by percent change in pay between 1990 and 1989 shows that Santa Fe ranked 5th (5.4%), Albuquerque 34th (3.6%), and Las Cruces 47th (1.6%). The U.S. rate of change in average annual pay was 4.7%.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was positive in August, for a rise of 4,000 or 1.6%. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis between August 1990 and April 1991.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sep. 1990	Aug. 1991	Sep. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	270,300	269,900	265,700	400	+4,600
Employment	257,200	255,700	253,200	1,500	+4,000
Unemployment	13,100	14,200	12,500	-1,100	+ 600
Rate	4.8%	5.3%	4.7%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,700	658,400	54,300	7.6%
JUN.	722,900	661,800	61,100	8.5%
JUL.	728,800	675,500	53,300	7.3%
AUG.	717,000	668,200	48,800	6.8%
SEP.	711,900	667,700	44,200	6.2%
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-5,100	-500	-4,600	-0.6
YEAR AGO	13,900	9,700	4,200	0.5
2 YRS. AGO	10,300	8,700	1,600	0.1
3 YRS. AGO	17,700	24,000	-6,300	-1.1
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.7%	-0.1%	-9.4%	
YEAR AGO	2.0%	1.5%	10.5%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.5%	1.3%	3.8%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.5%	3.7%	-12.5%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,012	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.	127,054	118,280	8,774	6.9%
JUL.	127,327	118,751	8,576	6.7%
AUG.	126,097	117,859	8,237	6.5%
SEP.	125,405	117,335	8,070	6.4%
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-692	-524	-167	-0.1
YEAR AGO	626	-626	1,252	0.9
2 YRS. AGO	1,577	-163	1,740	1.3
3 YRS. AGO	3,563	1,861	1,702	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	-0.5%	-0.4%	-2.0%	
YEAR AGO	0.5%	-0.5%	18.4%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.3%	-0.1%	27.5%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.9%	1.6%	26.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

1990 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY STATE, BY SEX (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	MEN ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	83.2%
MINNESOTA	2	81.9%
CONNECTICUT	3	80.7%
UTAH	4	80.5%
ALASKA	5	80.4%
KANSAS	6	80.3%
NEBRASKA	7	79.9%
NEVADA	8	79.3%
TEXAS	9	79.0%
WYOMING	10	78.9%
MARYLAND	11	78.8%
DELAWARE	11	78.8%
VERMONT	13	78.4%
COLORADO	14	78.2%
ILLINOIS	15	78.1%
IOWA	16	78.0%
WISCONSIN	17	77.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	17	77.6%
CALIFORNIA	17	77.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	77.4%
VIRGINIA	20	77.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	20	77.4%
NEW JERSEY	23	77.3%
MISSOURI	24	77.2%
OREGON	25	77.1%
WASHINGTON	25	77.1%
IDAHO	25	77.1%
INDIANA	28	76.7%
GEORGIA	28	76.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	76.6%
RHODE ISLAND	31	75.4%
OHIO	32	75.3%
MICHIGAN	32	75.3%
MAINE	32	75.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	75.1%
MONTANA	35	75.1%
HAWAII	37	74.5%
OKLAHOMA	38	74.4%
NEW YORK	39	73.7%
ARIZONA	39	73.7%
TENNESSEE	39	73.7%
NEW MEXICO	42	73.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	73.2%
KENTUCKY	44	73.1%
ALABAMA	45	72.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	45	72.7%
MISSISSIPPI	47	72.0%
ARKANSAS	48	71.7%
FLORIDA	49	71.5%
LOUISIANA	50	71.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	66.0%

STATE	WOMEN ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	65.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	65.2%
MINNESOTA	3	64.8%
COLORADO	4	64.4%
WYOMING	5	64.2%
VERMONT	6	63.6%
WISCONSIN	7	63.2%
MARYLAND	8	63.0%
NEVADA	9	62.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9	62.8%
CONNECTICUT	11	62.4%
VIRGINIA	12	62.3%
DELAWARE	13	61.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	61.8%
NEBRASKA	15	61.4%
IOWA	16	61.2%
WASHINGTON	16	61.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	18	60.7%
HAWAII	19	60.6%
UTAH	19	60.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	21	60.4%
KANSAS	22	60.3%
MAINE	22	60.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	24	60.1%
MONTANA	25	59.8%
RHODE ISLAND	26	59.4%
GEORGIA	26	59.4%
OREGON	28	59.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	29	58.7%
ILLINOIS	29	58.7%
TEXAS	31	58.5%
MISSOURI	32	58.2%
INDIANA	33	58.1%
IDAHO	34	58.0%
NEW JERSEY	35	57.9%
ARIZONA	36	56.8%
OHIO	37	56.7%
CALIFORNIA	37	56.7%
MICHIGAN	39	56.2%
ARKANSAS	40	55.3%
OKLAHOMA	41	55.2%
FLORIDA	41	55.2%
KENTUCKY	43	54.2%
NEW MEXICO	44	54.1%
TENNESSEE	44	54.1%
MISSISSIPPI	46	53.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	53.5%
NEW YORK	48	53.2%
ALABAMA	49	51.2%
LOUISIANA	50	49.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	43.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

1985 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY STATE, BY SEX (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	MEN ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	82.7%
WYOMING	2	82.5%
COLORADO	3	81.9%
NEVADA	4	81.6%
UTAH	5	81.3%
TEXAS	6	81.0%
KANSAS	7	80.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8	80.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	9	80.5%
CONNECTICUT	10	80.1%
MINNESOTA	11	79.8%
NEBRASKA	12	79.4%
VERMONT	13	79.0%
VIRGINIA	14	78.8%
INDIANA	15	78.4%
ILLINOIS	16	78.2%
DELAWARE	17	78.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	77.9%
RHODE ISLAND	19	77.8%
NEW JERSEY	20	77.7%
IDAHO	20	77.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	22	77.5%
MARYLAND	22	77.5%
CALIFORNIA	24	77.4%
MONTANA	24	77.4%
IOWA	26	77.3%
GEORGIA	26	77.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	76.6%
WISCONSIN	29	76.1%
MISSOURI	30	75.9%
OKLAHOMA	30	75.9%
OHIO	32	75.8%
KENTUCKY	32	75.8%
LOUISIANA	34	75.4%
MICHIGAN	34	75.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	75.2%
NEW MEXICO	37	75.0%
WASHINGTON	37	75.0%
OREGON	39	74.4%
MAINE	40	74.1%
ARIZONA	41	74.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42	73.7%
TENNESSEE	43	73.4%
ALABAMA	44	73.3%
NEW YORK	45	72.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	45	72.8%
HAWAII	47	72.6%
ARKANSAS	48	71.7%
MISSISSIPPI	48	71.7%
FLORIDA	50	71.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	65.2%

STATE	WOMEN ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	63.3%
COLORADO	2	63.0%
MINNESOTA	3	62.9%
NEVADA	4	62.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	61.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	61.4%
VERMONT	7	60.0%
CONNECTICUT	8	59.4%
HAWAII	9	59.1%
NEBRASKA	10	58.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	58.7%
MARYLAND	12	58.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	13	58.3%
KANSAS	14	58.2%
VIRGINIA	14	58.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	16	58.1%
WYOMING	17	57.7%
DELAWARE	17	57.7%
RHODE ISLAND	19	57.5%
MONTANA	20	57.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	20	57.2%
TEXAS	22	57.1%
WISCONSIN	22	57.1%
UTAH	24	56.4%
GEORGIA	24	56.4%
INDIANA	26	56.1%
IDAHO	26	56.1%
OREGON	28	55.8%
MISSOURI	29	55.6%
CALIFORNIA	29	55.6%
OKLAHOMA	31	55.5%
IOWA	32	55.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	33	54.9%
NEW JERSEY	34	54.7%
ILLINOIS	35	54.4%
WASHINGTON	36	53.9%
MICHIGAN	37	53.7%
MAINE	38	53.4%
TENNESSEE	39	53.3%
OHIO	40	52.7%
ARIZONA	41	52.3%
MISSISSIPPI	42	50.9%
NEW MEXICO	43	50.7%
ARKANSAS	44	50.5%
FLORIDA	45	50.2%
LOUISIANA	45	50.2%
NEW YORK	45	50.2%
ALABAMA	48	49.8%
KENTUCKY	49	49.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	50	49.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	41.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

SOUTHWEST METROPOLITAN AREAS AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1990 & 1989

(Highest to Lowest)

METRO. AREA	1990 RANKING	1990 ANN. PAY
U. S. Metropolitan areas		$24,675
Southwest metro. areas		22,631
Houston, TX	1	26,485
Brazoria, TX	2	26,259
Dallas, TX	3	26,245
Midland, TX	4	24,714
Fort Worth–Arlington, TX	5	23,453
Tulsa, OK	6	22,969
Beaumont–Port Arthur, TX	7	22,891
Austin, TX	8	22,102
Lake Charles, LA	9	21,946
Baton Rouge, LA	10	21,612
New Orleans, LA	11	21,595
Galveston–Texas City, TX	12	21,442
Odessa, TX	13	21,045
Lafayette, LA	14	20,996
Oklahoma City, OK	15	20,988
Albuquerque, NM	16	20,973
Sherman–Denison, TX	17	20,935
Tyler, TX	18	20,876
Corpus Christi, TX	19	20,697
Longview–Marshall, TX	20	20,591
Little Rock–N. Little Rock, AR	21	20,555
Shreveport, LA	22	20,396
San Antonio, TX	23	20,212
Houma–Thibodaux, LA	24	20,055
Monroe, LA	25	19,740
Victoria, TX	26	19,557
Pine Bluff, AR	27	19,535
Amarillo, TX	28	19,423
Santa Fe, NM	29	19,356
Texarkana, TX	30	19,015
Waco, TX	31	18,788
Lubbock, TX	32	18,747
Wichita Falls, TX	33	18,642
Alexandria, LA	34	18,498
Fayetteville–Springdale, AR	35	18,461
Abilene, TX	36	18,458
Fort Smith, AR	37	18,361
Killen–Temple, TX	38	18,052
Lawton, OK	39	18,023
Enid, OK	40	18,000
San Angelo, TX	41	17,900
El Paso, TX	42	17,812
Las Cruces, NM	43	17,140
Bryan–College Station, TX	44	17,060
Brownsville–Harlingen, TX	45	15,717
Laredo, TX	46	15,510
McAllen–Edinburg–Mission, TX	47	14,783

METRO. AREA	1989 RANKING	1989 ANN. PAY
U. S. Metropolitan areas		$23,566
Southwest metro. areas		21,663
Dallas, TX	1	25,242
Houston, TX	2	25,222
Brazoria, TX	3	25,037
Midland, TX	4	24,088
Beaumont–Port Arthur, TX	5	22,009
Tulsa, OK	6	21,983
Fort Worth–Arlington, TX	7	21,868
Odessa, TX	8	21,185
Galveston–Texas City, TX	9	20,991
Austin, TX	10	20,942
Lake Charles, LA	11	20,874
New Orleans, LA	12	20,695
Baton Rouge, LA	13	20,609
Oklahoma City, OK	14	20,447
Sherman–Denison, TX	15	20,267
Albuquerque, NM	16	20,250
Tyler, TX	17	20,089
Lafayette, LA	18	20,080
Longview–Marshall, TX	19	19,767
Corpus Christi, TX	20	19,740
San Antonio, TX	21	19,677
Little Rock–N. Little Rock, AR	22	19,661
Shreveport, LA	23	19,630
Houma–Thibodaux, LA	24	19,086
Amarillo, TX	25	18,983
Monroe, LA	26	18,907
Victoria, TX	27	18,689
Pine Bluff, AR	28	18,593
Texarkana, TX	29	18,537
Santa Fe, NM	30	18,365
Lubbock, TX	31	18,119
Wichita Falls, TX	32	18,038
Waco, TX	33	17,889
Fort Smith, AR	34	17,806
Fayetteville–Springdale, AR	35	17,700
Abilene, TX	36	17,697
Enid, OK	37	17,511
Alexandria, LA	38	17,498
El Paso, TX	39	17,372
Lawton, OK	40	17,250
Killen–Temple, TX	41	17,121
Bryan–College Station, TX	42	17,038
San Angelo, TX	43	17,038
Las Cruces, NM	44	16,878
Brownsville–Harlingen, TX	45	14,907
Laredo, TX	46	14,833
McAllen–Edinburg–Mission, TX	47	13,785

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1990 & 1989 AND PERCENT CHANGE IN PAY

By Southwest Metropolitan Area, Ranked Highest to Lowest by Percent Change

METRO. AREA	RANKING	% CHANGE	1990	1989	CHANGE
U.S. metropolitan areas		4.7%	$24,675	$23,566	$1,109
Southwest metro. areas		4.5%	22,631	21,663	968
Fort Worth–Arlington, TX	1	7.2%	23,453	21,868	1,585
McAllen–Edinburg–Mission, TX	1	7.2%	14,783	13,785	998
Alexandria, LA	3	5.7%	18,498	17,498	1,000
Austin, TX	4	5.5%	22,102	20,942	1,160
Killen–Temple, TX	5	5.4%	18,052	17,121	931
Brownsville–Harlingen, TX	5	5.4%	15,717	14,907	810
Santa Fe, NM	5	5.4%	19,356	18,365	991
Lake Charles, LA	8	5.1%	21,946	20,874	1,072
Houma–Thibodaux, LA	8	5.1%	20,055	19,086	969
Pine Bluff, AR	8	5.1%	19,535	18,593	942
San Angelo, TX	8	5.1%	17,900	17,038	862
Waco, TX	12	5.0%	18,788	17,889	899
Houston, TX	12	5.0%	26,485	25,222	1,263
Brazoria, TX	14	4.9%	26,259	25,037	1,222
Baton Rouge, LA	14	4.9%	21,612	20,609	1,003
Corpus Christi, TX	16	4.8%	20,697	19,740	957
Victoria, TX	18	4.6%	19,557	18,689	868
Laredo, TX	18	4.6%	15,510	14,833	677
Lafayette, LA	18	4.6%	20,996	20,080	916
Little Rock–N. Little Rock, AR	21	4.5%	20,555	19,661	894
Tulsa, OK	21	4.5%	22,969	21,983	986
Lawton, OK	21	4.5%	18,023	17,250	773
Monroe, LA	25	4.4%	19,740	18,907	833
New Orleans, LA	26	4.3%	21,595	20,695	900
Abilene, TX	26	4.3%	18,458	17,697	761
Fayetteville–Springdale, AR	26	4.3%	18,461	17,700	761
Longview–Marshall, TX	29	4.2%	20,591	19,767	824
Beaumont–Port Arthur, TX	30	4.0%	22,891	22,009	882
Dallas, TX	30	4.0%	26,245	25,242	1,003
Tyler, TX	32	3.9%	20,876	20,089	787
Shreveport, LA	32	3.9%	20,396	19,630	766
Albuquerque, NM	34	3.6%	20,973	20,250	723
Lubbock, TX	35	3.5%	18,747	18,119	628
Wichita Falls, TX	36	3.3%	18,642	18,038	604
Sherman–Denison, TX	36	3.3%	20,935	20,267	668
Fort Smith, AR	38	3.1%	18,361	17,806	555
Enid, OK	39	2.8%	18,000	17,511	489
San Antonio, TX	40	2.7%	20,212	19,677	535
Oklahoma City, OK	41	2.6%	20,988	20,447	541
Midland, TX	41	2.6%	24,714	24,088	626
Texarkana, TX	41	2.6%	19,015	18,537	478
El Paso, TX	44	2.5%	17,812	17,372	440
Amarillo, TX	45	2.3%	19,423	18,983	440
Galveston–Texas City, TX	46	2.1%	21,442	20,991	451
Las Cruces, NM	47	1.6%	17,140	16,878	262
Bryan–College Station, TX	48	0.1%	17,060	17,038	22
Odessa, TX	49	-0.7%	21,045	21,185	-140

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

(PREL.) AUGUST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1991 RANKING	AUGUST 1991 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	2	8.8%
MICHIGAN	3	8.7%
MISSISSIPPI	3	8.7%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.5%
FLORIDA	6	8.3%
KENTUCKY	7	7.7%
LOUISIANA	7	7.7%
ALABAMA	9	7.4%
ARKANSAS	10	7.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	7.2%
NEW YORK	11	7.2%
CALIFORNIA	11	7.2%
ILLINOIS	11	7.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.1%
CONNECTICUT	16	6.9%
NEW MEXICO	17	6.8%
MISSOURI	17	6.8%
DELAWARE	19	6.7%
ALASKA	19	6.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	21	6.5%
UNITED STATES		6.5%
TEXAS	22	6.3%
NEW JERSEY	22	6.3%
TENNESSEE	24	6.2%
OKLAHOMA	24	6.2%
MAINE	26	6.1%
OHIO	27	6.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	28	5.9%
MONTANA	29	5.8%
ARIZONA	29	5.8%
OREGON	31	5.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	32	5.5%
MARYLAND	32	5.5%
INDIANA	34	5.4%
WASHINGTON	34	5.4%
VIRGINIA	36	5.3%
VERMONT	37	5.2%
UTAH	37	5.2%
GEORGIA	37	5.2%
NEVADA	40	5.1%
IDAHO	41	5.0%
MINNESOTA	42	4.8%
KANSAS	42	4.8%
IOWA	44	4.6%
WISCONSIN	45	4.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.3%
COLORADO	47	4.1%
WYOMING	48	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.7%
NEBRASKA	50	2.6%
HAWAII	51	2.5%

STATE	REVISED 1990 RANKING	AUGUST 1990 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.0%
MISSISSIPPI	2	8.0%
ALABAMA	3	7.5%
MICHIGAN	4	7.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	7.2%
CONNECTICUT	6	6.9%
FLORIDA	7	6.8%
DELAWARE	8	6.7%
RHODE ISLAND	9	6.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	9	6.4%
ARKANSAS	9	6.4%
ILLINOIS	12	6.3%
NEW MEXICO	13	6.2%
LOUISIANA	13	6.2%
INDIANA	13	6.2%
TEXAS	16	5.9%
ARIZONA	17	5.8%
MISSOURI	17	5.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19	5.6%
GEORGIA	19	5.6%
CALIFORNIA	21	5.4%
ALASKA	21	5.4%
UNITED STATES		5.4%
KENTUCKY	23	5.2%
OKLAHOMA	23	5.2%
OREGON	23	5.2%
IDAHO	26	5.1%
MARYLAND	27	5.0%
TENNESSEE	28	4.9%
NEW YORK	29	4.8%
OHIO	30	4.7%
VERMONT	31	4.6%
MONTANA	31	4.6%
NEW JERSEY	31	4.6%
KANSAS	31	4.6%
MINNESOTA	31	4.6%
NEVADA	36	4.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	4.4%
MAINE	37	4.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	4.3%
WYOMING	40	4.2%
WASHINGTON	40	4.2%
VIRGINIA	40	4.2%
COLORADO	43	4.1%
IOWA	44	4.0%
UTAH	44	4.0%
WISCONSIN	46	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	47	3.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.3%
HAWAII	50	2.6%
NEBRASKA	51	2.2%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1991				REVISED AUGUST 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	711,864	667,661	44,203	6.2%	717,039	668,210	48,829	6.8%	-5,175	-549	-4,626	-0.7%	-0.1%	-9.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	270,304	257,202	13,102	4.8%	269,934	255,719	14,215	5.3%	370	1,483	-1,113	0.1%	0.6%	-7.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,373	56,545	3,828	6.3%	58,258	54,005	4,253	7.3%	2,115	2,540	-425	3.6%	4.7%	-10.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	71,706	69,301	2,405	3.4%	73,282	70,770	2,512	3.4%	-1,576	-1,469	-107	-2.2%	-2.1%	-4.3%
Catron	1,186	1,103	83	7.0%	1,226	1,126	100	8.2%	-40	-23	-17	-3.3%	-2.0%	-17.0%
Chaves	24,324	21,612	2,712	11.1%	24,852	22,067	2,785	11.2%	-528	-455	-73	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.6%
Cibola	8,527	7,645	882	10.3%	8,707	7,629	1,078	12.4%	-180	16	-196	-2.1%	0.2%	-18.2%
Colfax	5,839	5,460	379	6.5%	6,789	6,390	399	5.9%	-950	-930	-20	-14.0%	-14.6%	-5.0%
Curry	16,959	15,861	1,098	6.5%	17,215	16,116	1,099	6.4%	-256	-255	-1	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%
De Baca	954	881	73	7.7%	1,019	927	92	9.0%	-65	-46	-19	-6.4%	-5.0%	-20.7%
Eddy	20,399	18,916	1,483	7.3%	20,790	19,147	1,643	7.9%	-391	-231	-160	-1.9%	-1.2%	-9.7%
Grant	10,349	9,512	837	8.1%	10,658	9,723	935	8.8%	-309	-211	-98	-2.9%	-2.2%	-10.5%
Guadalupe	1,662	1,517	145	8.7%	1,707	1,534	173	10.1%	-45	-17	-28	-2.6%	-1.1%	-16.2%
Harding	343	297	46	13.4%	369	318	51	13.8%	-26	-21	-5	-7.0%	-6.6%	-9.8%
Hidalgo	2,715	2,606	109	4.0%	2,821	2,663	158	5.6%	-106	-57	-49	-3.8%	-2.1%	-31.0%
Lea	22,041	20,744	1,297	5.9%	22,337	21,067	1,270	5.7%	-296	-323	27	-1.3%	-1.5%	2.1%
Lincoln	6,806	6,404	402	5.9%	7,015	6,712	303	4.3%	-209	-308	99	-3.0%	-4.6%	32.7%
Luna	6,095	5,375	720	11.8%	6,332	5,431	901	14.2%	-237	-56	-181	-3.7%	-1.0%	-20.1%
McKinley	17,959	16,244	1,715	9.5%	18,256	16,391	1,865	10.2%	-297	-147	-150	-1.6%	-0.9%	-8.0%
Mora	1,216	948	268	22.0%	1,253	967	286	22.8%	-37	-19	-18	-3.0%	-2.0%	-6.3%
Otero	19,020	17,557	1,463	7.7%	19,307	17,643	1,664	8.6%	-287	-86	-201	-1.5%	-0.5%	-12.1%
Quay	4,586	4,320	266	5.8%	4,728	4,421	307	6.5%	-142	-101	-41	-3.0%	-2.3%	-13.4%
Rio Arriba	13,117	11,594	1,523	11.6%	13,382	11,681	1,701	12.7%	-265	-87	-178	-2.0%	-0.7%	-10.5%
Roosevelt	7,650	7,353	297	3.9%	7,175	6,838	337	4.7%	475	515	-40	6.6%	7.5%	-11.9%
Sandoval	31,508	29,815	1,693	5.4%	31,633	29,698	1,935	6.1%	-125	117	-242	-0.4%	0.4%	-12.5%
San Juan	35,008	31,973	3,035	8.7%	36,008	32,084	3,924	10.9%	-1,000	-111	-889	-2.8%	-0.3%	-22.7%
San Miguel	9,602	8,797	805	8.4%	9,806	8,841	965	9.8%	-204	-44	-160	-2.1%	-0.5%	-16.6%
Sierra	2,798	2,635	163	5.8%	2,849	2,689	160	5.6%	-51	-54	3	-1.8%	-2.0%	1.9%
Socorro	5,972	5,593	379	6.3%	6,066	5,624	442	7.3%	-94	-31	-63	-1.5%	-0.6%	-14.3%
Taos	10,700	9,346	1,354	12.7%	10,722	9,290	1,432	13.4%	-22	56	-78	-0.2%	0.6%	-5.4%
Torrance	3,926	3,625	301	7.7%	4,022	3,693	329	8.2%	-96	-68	-28	-2.4%	-1.8%	-8.5%
Union	1,989	1,924	65	3.3%	2,085	2,000	85	4.1%	-96	-76	-20	-4.6%	-3.8%	-23.5%
Valencia	16,231	14,956	1,275	7.9%	16,436	15,006	1,430	8.7%	-205	-50	-155	-1.2%	-0.3%	-10.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1991				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	711,864	667,661	44,203	6.2%	698,086	658,049	40,037	5.7%	13,778	9,612	4,166	2.0%	1.5%	10.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	270,304	257,202	13,102	4.8%	265,675	253,169	12,506	4.7%	4,629	4,033	596	1.7%	1.6%	4.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	60,373	56,545	3,828	6.3%	59,270	55,760	3,510	5.9%	1,103	785	318	1.9%	1.4%	9.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	71,706	69,301	2,405	3.4%	70,994	68,700	2,294	3.2%	712	601	111	1.0%	0.9%	4.8%
Catron	1,186	1,103	83	7.0%	1,300	1,133	167	12.8%	-114	-30	-84	-8.8%	-2.6%	-50.3%
Chaves	24,324	21,612	2,712	11.1%	23,126	21,923	1,203	5.2%	1,198	-311	1,509	5.2%	-1.4%	125.4%
Cibola	8,527	7,645	882	10.3%	8,399	7,511	888	10.6%	128	134	-6	1.5%	1.8%	-0.7%
Colfax	5,839	5,460	379	6.5%	6,085	5,638	447	7.3%	-246	-178	-68	-4.0%	-3.2%	-15.2%
Curry	16,959	15,861	1,098	6.5%	16,250	15,262	988	6.1%	709	599	110	4.4%	3.9%	11.1%
De Baca	954	881	73	7.7%	933	879	54	5.8%	21	2	19	2.3%	0.2%	35.2%
Eddy	20,399	18,916	1,483	7.3%	19,550	18,332	1,218	6.2%	849	584	265	4.3%	3.2%	21.8%
Grant	10,349	9,512	837	8.1%	10,355	9,498	857	8.3%	-6	14	-20	-0.1%	0.1%	-2.3%
Guadalupe	1,662	1,517	145	8.7%	1,629	1,462	167	10.3%	33	55	-22	2.0%	3.8%	-13.2%
Harding	343	297	46	13.4%	327	285	42	12.8%	16	12	4	4.9%	4.2%	9.5%
Hidalgo	2,715	2,606	109	4.0%	2,764	2,601	163	5.9%	-49	5	-54	-1.8%	0.2%	-33.1%
Lea	22,041	20,744	1,297	5.9%	21,466	20,271	1,195	5.6%	575	473	102	2.7%	2.3%	8.5%
Lincoln	6,806	6,404	402	5.9%	6,600	6,287	313	4.7%	206	117	89	3.1%	1.9%	28.4%
Luna	6,095	5,375	720	11.8%	6,025	5,457	568	9.4%	70	-82	152	1.2%	-1.5%	26.8%
McKinley	17,959	16,244	1,715	9.5%	18,241	16,609	1,632	8.9%	-282	-365	83	-1.5%	-2.2%	5.1%
Mora	1,216	948	268	22.0%	1,085	895	190	17.5%	131	53	78	12.1%	5.9%	41.1%
Otero	19,020	17,557	1,463	7.7%	18,630	17,433	1,197	6.4%	390	124	266	2.1%	0.7%	22.2%
Quay	4,586	4,320	266	5.8%	4,654	4,334	320	6.9%	-68	-14	-54	-1.5%	-0.3%	-16.9%
Rio Arriba	13,117	11,594	1,523	11.6%	12,897	11,470	1,427	11.1%	220	124	96	1.7%	1.1%	6.7%
Roosevelt	7,650	7,353	297	3.9%	7,594	7,358	236	3.1%	56	-5	61	0.7%	-0.1%	25.8%
Sandoval	31,508	29,815	1,693	5.4%	29,876	28,232	1,644	5.5%	1,632	1,583	49	5.5%	5.6%	3.0%
San Juan	35,008	31,973	3,035	8.7%	33,838	31,274	2,564	7.6%	1,170	699	471	3.5%	2.2%	18.4%
San Miguel	9,602	8,797	805	8.4%	9,533	8,781	752	7.9%	69	16	53	0.7%	0.2%	7.0%
Sierra	2,798	2,635	163	5.8%	2,691	2,578	113	4.2%	107	57	50	4.0%	2.2%	44.2%
Socorro	5,972	5,593	379	6.3%	5,913	5,585	328	5.5%	59	8	51	1.0%	0.1%	15.5%
Taos	10,700	9,346	1,354	12.7%	10,293	8,902	1,391	13.5%	407	444	-37	4.0%	5.0%	-2.7%
Torrance	3,926	3,625	301	7.7%	3,773	3,510	263	7.0%	153	115	38	4.1%	3.3%	14.4%
Union	1,989	1,924	65	3.3%	1,901	1,809	92	4.8%	88	115	-27	4.6%	6.4%	-29.3%
Valencia	16,231	14,956	1,275	7.9%	16,419	15,111	1,308	8.0%	-188	-155	-33	-1.1%	-1.0%	-2.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in September increased by 7,100 jobs according to preliminary estimates. Although the goods producing sector failed to hold its August level of employment, an addition of 7,400 jobs in the service producing sector more than made up for it. The 300 job loss in the goods producing sector was concentrated in mining and construction. In mining, oil and gas extraction fell by 200. This September's decline in construction of 300 is rather moderate in comparison to the normal trend for the industry this time of year. Looking at the past several years, construction losses in September have averaged around 600. The other goods producing industry, manufacturing, added 200 jobs during the month, as seasonal workers were hired in food products.

As is usual for September, the service producing sector showed sizeable employment increases. Although trade, services, and finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) lost a total of 2,400 jobs during the month, employment gains in government and transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU) more than offset the losses. Looking at the declines first, membership organizations, amusements / recreation, and hotels lost some of their seasonal workers, causing services to show a decline, as it does almost every September. Employment in trade also fell seasonally, with reductions reported in eating & drinking and building materials & garden supplies. The large employment gains in government and TCPU were driven by the return of educators and education-related temporary workers in public schools, colleges and universities, and the return of school bus drivers for the start of the school year.

Nonfarm employment in September was estimated at an all-time high of 587,000; some 7,000 jobs or 1.2 percent above September of last year. All major groups showed yearly job growth with the exception of construction and manufacturing. Employment in construction was again below year ago levels after reporting long-term growth throughout the summer months. Manufacturing continues to report sizeable job losses on a yearly basis, mainly attributable to layoffs in transportation equipment which occurred this summer.

The rate of growth of nonfarm employment in New Mexico has fluctuated around 1 percent over the past thirteen months, compared to a 3 percent rate just two years ago. Comparing the recent performance of various major industries to their 1988-89 experience, the subpar showing of manufacturing stands out. The drastic reduction in job growth reported in trade and services also is very apparent. On the positive side, construction and mining are now performing much better than in 88-89 period, while FIRE and TCPU have remained largely unchanged.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area reached an all-time high of one-quarter million in September, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey. A large but seasonal increase in state government (higher education and the State Fair) provided the entire over-the-month advance, as seasonal gains in services (private schools) and transportation (school bus contractors) were completely offset by declines in construction and trade (primarily eating & drinking places). Construction nearly always loses jobs in September, but the size of this year's decline has been exceeded only once (September 1986) in the past dozen years. Trade, on the other hand, adds jobs in September more often than not; this September's performance was the weakest in more than a decade. Manufacturing historically has shown no clear trend in September, and this year is no exception; the division total was unchanged from August, and there were no significant changes in any of the subgroups.

The September figure of 250,000 jobs is 1,000 higher than one year ago, representing a gain of four-tenths of one percent. In this regard, Albuquerque ranks ahead of Las Cruces (no change over the year) but behind Santa Fe (+0.8% over the year). Government is a major factor in Albuquerque's increase, with all three branches showing growth. Within the private sector, additional jobs in services and insurance are offset by losses in manufacturing, trade, and construction. Health services continues to lead the way in year-to-year growth, both numerically (+1,200) and percentage-wise (+7.2%). Within manufacturing, electronic and electrical equipment, instruments and miscellaneous products, and transportation equipment are the big over-the-year losers; there are no big winners. Within trade, only eating and drinking places shows substantial growth. Within construction, the entire deficit is found in the special trades category; building contractors and heavy construction are both almost unchanged over the year.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM SEP 1991	REVISED AUG 1991	REVISED SEP 1990	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1991	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	587,000	579,900	580,000	7,100	7,000
GOODS PRODUCING	88,800	89,100	90,400	-300	-1,600
SERVICE PRODUCING	498,200	490,800	489,600	7,400	8,600
MINING	15,700	15,900	15,500	-200	200
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,400	9,600	9,200	-200	200
CONSTRUCTION	30,400	30,700	30,700	-300	-300
MANUFACTURING	42,700	42,500	44,200	200	-1,500
DURABLE GOODS	28,500	28,600	29,700	-100	-1,200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,400	6,400	0	0
Transportation Equipment	4,300	4,400	5,600	-100	-1,300
Other Durable Goods	12,500	12,600	12,300	-100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,200	13,900	14,500	300	-300
Food & Kindred Products	5,000	4,700	5,100	300	-100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,100	28,000	28,700	1,100	400
TRANSPORTATION	14,300	13,300	14,000	1,000	300
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,300	7,000	-200	100
Other Transportation	5,600	4,400	5,400	1,200	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,700	14,700	100	100
Communication	6,200	6,200	6,300	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,600	8,500	8,400	100	200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	138,800	140,000	138,100	-1,200	700
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,700	24,600	24,600	100	100
Durable Goods	14,200	14,200	14,300	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,400	10,300	100	200
RETAIL TRADE	114,100	115,400	113,500	-1,300	600
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,100	4,300	4,200	-200	-100
General Merchandise Stores	13,200	13,200	12,900	0	300
Food Stores	15,800	15,800	16,000	0	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,500	14,600	14,300	-100	200
Apparel & Accessories	5,100	5,200	5,200	-100	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,700	4,600	-100	0
Eating & Drinking Places	43,800	44,800	43,400	-1,000	400
Miscellaneous Retail	13,000	12,800	12,900	200	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,100	26,400	26,100	-300	0
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
Insurance Carriers	4,100	4,200	4,200	-100	-100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,800	5,900	5,900	-100	-100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	3,000	2,800	-100	100
SERVICES	150,800	151,700	147,200	-900	3,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,700	13,000	12,700	-300	0
Personal Services	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
Business Services	23,900	23,600	23,600	300	300
Health Services	36,100	36,100	34,300	0	1,800
Legal Services	4,800	4,900	4,700	-100	100
Educational Services	6,200	4,800	5,900	1,400	300
Social Services	9,100	9,000	8,800	100	300
Membership Organizations	10,800	12,100	10,600	-1,300	200
Engineering & Management Services	24,500	24,600	24,400	-100	100
Other Services	17,100	18,000	16,900	-900	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	153,400	144,700	149,500	8,700	3,900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,000	33,100	32,100	-100	900
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	120,400	111,600	117,400	8,800	3,000
State Government 2/	55,100	49,700	53,300	5,400	1,800
Universities	24,600	19,500	23,500	5,100	1,100
Local Government	65,300	61,900	64,100	3,400	1,200
Schools	39,800	35,400	39,100	4,400	700

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM SEP 1991	REVISED AUG 1991	REVISED SEP 1990	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1991	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	250,000	247,600	249,000	2,400	1,000
GOODS PRODUCING	33,100	33,500	34,400	-400	-1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	216,900	214,100	214,600	2,800	2,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	12,600	13,000	13,000	-400	-400
MANUFACTURING	20,500	20,500	21,400	0	-900
Durable Goods	14,300	14,300	15,000	0	-700
Nondurable Goods	6,200	6,200	6,400	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,400	12,800	400	0
Transportation	7,100	6,700	7,100	400	0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	60,600	61,000	61,300	-400	-700
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,100	14,500	0	-400
Durable Goods	9,100	9,100	9,400	0	-300
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,000	5,100	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	46,500	46,900	46,800	-400	-300
General Merchandise Stores	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,100	0	-200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,300	19,600	19,000	-300	300
Other Retail Trade	12,400	12,500	12,400	-100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,900	13,900	13,800	0	100
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
SERVICES	77,900	77,500	76,100	400	1,800
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	-100
Personal Services	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
Business Services	15,100	15,300	14,600	-200	500
Health Services	17,900	17,800	16,700	100	1,200
Social Services	4,000	3,900	3,800	100	200
Membership Organizations	3,100	3,400	3,200	-300	-100
Engineering & Management Services	16,900	16,800	17,100	100	-200
Other Services	14,100	13,600	13,900	500	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	51,700	49,300	50,600	2,400	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,000	14,100	13,700	-100	300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	37,700	35,200	36,900	2,500	800
State Government 2/	15,600	13,100	15,000	2,500	600
Local Government	22,100	22,100	21,900	0	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1991	REVISED AUG 1991	REVISED SEP 1990	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1991	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	43,950	41,900	43,950	2,050	0
GOODS PRODUCING	5,500	5,550	5,850	-50	-350
SERVICE PRODUCING	38,450	36,350	38,100	2,100	350
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,000	2,100	2,300	-100	-300
MANUFACTURING	3,500	3,450	3,550	50	-50
Durable Goods	1,500	1,450	1,550	50	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,550	1,450	1,600	100	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,300	9,100	9,300	200	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	950	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,350	8,150	8,350	200	0
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,050	1,150	50	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,100	1,200	50	-50
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
SERVICES	8,300	8,300	7,800	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,700	15,900	17,800	1,800	-100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,700	4,700	4,600	0	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,000	11,200	13,200	1,800	-200
State Government	6,700	5,400	7,200	1,300	-500
Local Government	6,300	5,800	6,000	500	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1991	REVISED AUG 1991	REVISED SEP 1990	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1991	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	61,650	62,650	61,150	-1,000	500
GOODS PRODUCING	5,350	5,300	5,300	50	50
SERVICE PRODUCING	56,300	57,350	55,850	-1,050	450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
MANUFACTURING	1,950	1,900	1,900	50	50
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0
Nondurable Goods	700	650	650	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,400	12,850	12,100	-450	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	11,300	11,750	11,050	-450	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,050	1,050	-50	-50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	5,300	4,700	-300	300
Other Retail Trade	5,300	5,400	5,300	-100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
SERVICES	16,600	17,200	16,300	-600	300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,300	2,400	2,300	-100	0
Health Services	4,000	4,000	3,700	0	300
Other Services	10,300	10,800	10,300	-500	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23,900	23,900	24,150	0	-250
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,100	22,100	22,400	0	-300
State Government 3/	17,500	17,800	18,000	-300	-500
Local Government	4,600	4,300	4,400	300	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1991	AUG 1991	SEP 1990	SEP 1991	AUG 1991	SEP 1990	SEP 1991	AUG 1991	SEP 1990
MINING	$588.99	$551.09	$574.78	43.5	42.1	44.8	13.54	13.09	12.83
CONSTRUCTION	$443.12	$422.45	$454.30	38.7	38.9	41.3	11.45	10.86	11.00
MANUFACTURING	$382.53	$378.27	$364.27	41.0	40.5	40.7	9.33	9.34	8.95
Durable Goods	$414.83	$407.38	$398.40	41.4	41.4	41.2	10.02	9.84	9.67
Nondurable Goods	$321.60	$321.21	$297.00	40.1	38.7	39.6	8.02	8.30	7.50
COMMUNICATIONS	$421.11	$403.70	$656.77	35.9	35.6	44.8	11.73	11.34	14.66
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$634.23	$624.91	$649.52	43.5	43.7	45.2	14.58	14.30	14.37
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$224.22	$224.54	$222.37	30.8	31.1	31.1	7.28	7.22	7.15
Wholesale Trade	$355.50	$346.70	$359.20	37.5	37.2	36.1	9.48	9.32	9.95
Retail Trade	$197.57	$200.33	$195.05	29.4	29.9	30.1	6.72	6.70	6.48
BANKING	$272.20	$253.74	$257.85	38.5	36.3	38.2	7.07	6.99	6.75

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990	AUG 1991	JUL 1991	AUG 1990
MANUFACTURING	$397.80	$398.26	$370.75	40.8	41.1	39.4	9.75	9.69	9.41
Durable Goods	$449.86	$451.93	$417.96	42.6	43.0	40.5	10.56	10.51	10.32
Nondurable Goods	$307.26	$306.66	$276.02	37.7	38.0	37.1	8.15	8.07	7.44

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

				PERCENT CHANGE	
	September 1991	August 1991	September 1990	Aug '91-Sep '91	Sep '90-Sep '91
CPI-U	137.2	136.6	132.7	0.4%	3.4%
CPI-W	135.2	134.6	131.1	0.4%	3.1%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

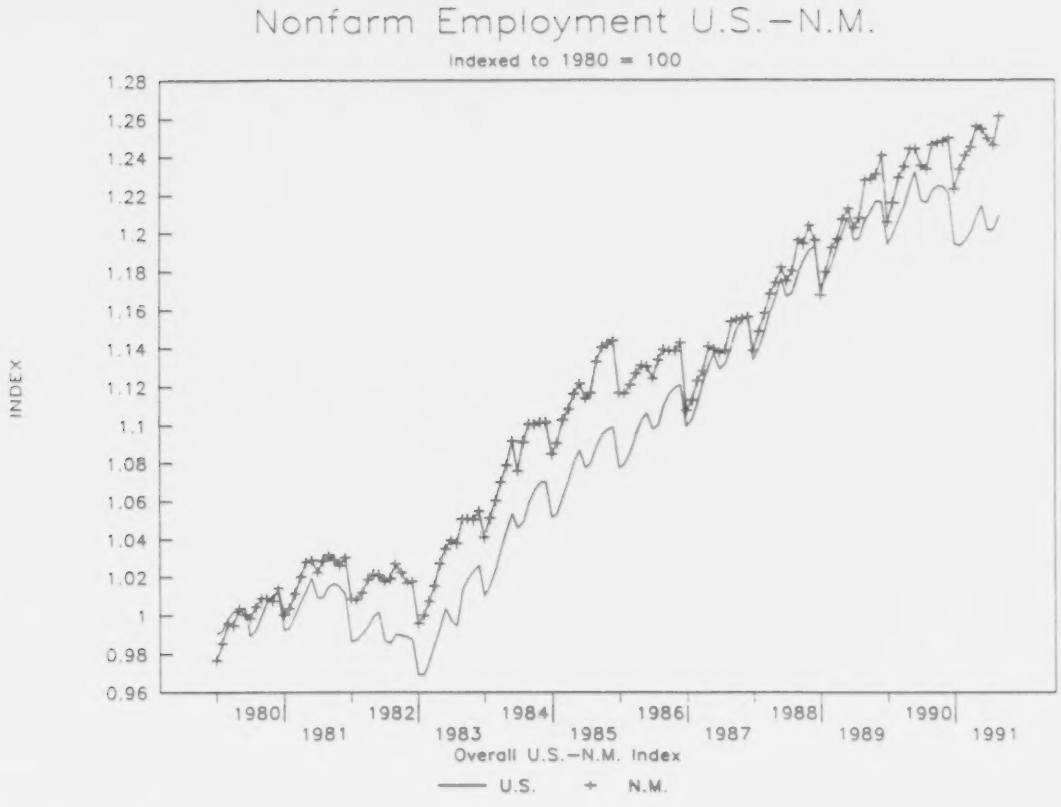
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

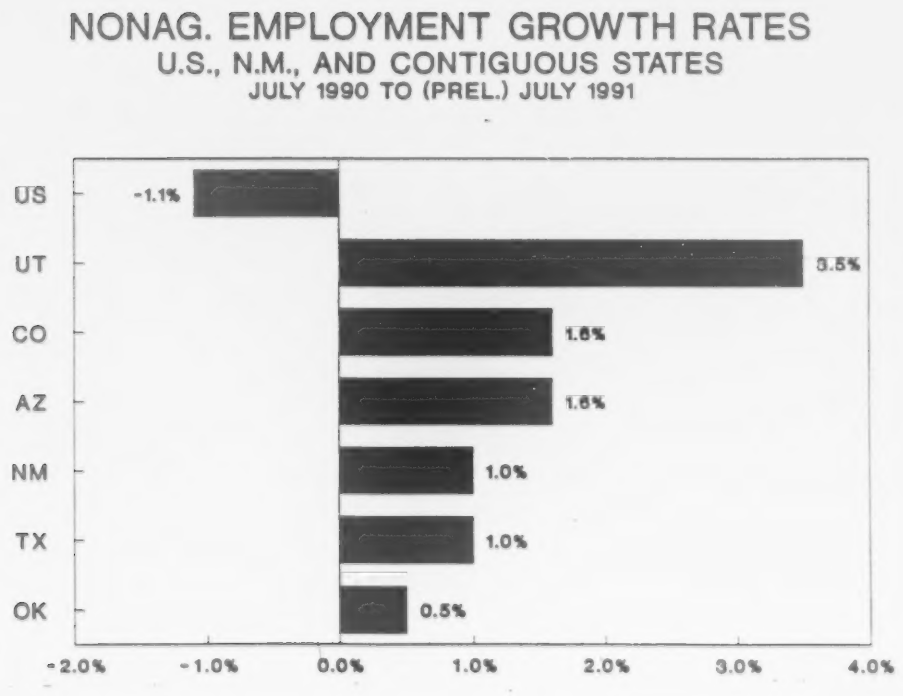
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest (numbers are in thousands)

STATE	AUGUST '91 RANKING	(PREL.) AUGUST 1991	AUGUST 1990	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	769.9	730.3	39.6	5.1%
UTAH	2	749.1	723.0	26.1	3.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	300.0	291.3	8.7	2.9%
ARKANSAS	3	955.3	927.8	27.5	2.9%
IDAHO	5	400.1	390.0	10.1	2.5%
ARIZONA	6	1,489.9	1,465.9	24.0	1.6%
COLORADO	6	1,547.3	1,522.4	24.9	1.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	8	269.4	265.5	3.9	1.4%
HAWAII	9	533.3	527.0	6.3	1.2%
WYOMING	10	206.4	204.2	2.2	1.1%
LOUISIANA	11	1,615.1	1,598.3	16.8	1.0%
MONTANA	11	304.4	301.3	3.1	1.0%
TEXAS	11	7,092.1	7,019.9	72.2	1.0%
NEW MEXICO	11	579.9	574.1	5.8	1.0%
OREGON	15	1,273.7	1,261.8	11.9	0.9%
NEVADA	16	639.3	634.6	4.7	0.7%
KENTUCKY	16	1,490.1	1,479.2	10.9	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	16	936.5	929.9	6.6	0.7%
KANSAS	19	1,082.5	1,076.1	6.4	0.6%
MINNESOTA	19	2,144.4	2,132.4	12.0	0.6%
OKLAHOMA	21	1,182.3	1,176.2	6.1	0.5%
ALASKA	21	257.5	256.2	1.3	0.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	21	627.7	624.7	3.0	0.5%
OHIO	21	4,938.9	4,916.5	22.4	0.5%
WASHINGTON	25	2,182.9	2,174.8	8.1	0.4%
ILLINOIS	26	5,286.0	5,270.4	15.6	0.3%
IOWA	26	1,221.9	1,218.6	3.3	0.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	28	1,549.3	1,546.9	2.4	0.2%
WISCONSIN	29	2,303.0	2,300.6	2.4	0.1%
INDIANA	30	2,525.6	2,533.7	-8.1	-0.3%
ALABAMA	31	1,627.7	1,633.5	-5.8	-0.4%
CALIFORNIA	32	12,768.9	12,848.3	-79.4	-0.6%
MISSOURI	33	2,315.8	2,334.8	-19.0	-0.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	34	3,085.3	3,114.8	-29.5	-1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	5,120.6	5,170.3	-49.7	-1.0%
TENNESSEE	34	2,186.4	2,208.2	-21.8	-1.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	37	676.6	684.6	-8.0	-1.2%
FLORIDA	37	5,259.6	5,324.5	-64.9	-1.2%
MARYLAND	39	2,150.5	2,180.5	-30.0	-1.4%
UNITED STATES		108,655.0	110,341.0	-1686.0	-1.6%
VIRGINIA	40	2,853.0	2,898.7	-45.7	-1.6%
DELAWARE	41	342.7	349.3	-6.6	-1.9%
GEORGIA	42	2,951.4	3,011.3	-59.9	-2.0%
NEW YORK	43	8,006.7	8,192.6	-185.9	-2.3%
MICHIGAN	44	3,853.3	3,944.5	-91.2	-2.4%
CONNECTICUT	45	1,581.7	1,626.9	-45.2	-2.9%
NEW JERSEY	46	3,577.8	3,690.6	-112.8	-3.2%
VERMONT	46	247.9	255.8	-7.9	-3.2%
RHODE ISLAND	48	431.1	445.3	-14.2	-3.3%
MAINE	49	520.0	546.1	-26.1	-5.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	484.9	510.8	-25.9	-5.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2,798.3	2,951.2	-152.9	-5.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics


Nonfarm Employment U.S.—N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.28
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
Overall U.S.—N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
JULY 1990 TO (PREL.) JULY 1991
US
UT
CO
AZ
NM
TX
OK
-1.1%
3.5%
1.6%
1.6%
1.0%
1.0%
0.5%
-2.0%
-1.0%
0.0%
1.0%
2.0%
3.0%
4.0%

SEPTEMBER 1991 NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The U.S. Employment Situation - September Overview

On October 4, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the unemployment rate fell by a tenth of a point in September to 6.7 percent, after sticking at 6.8 percent in July and August. The unemployment rate for adult men remained at 6.5 percent, for adult women the rate was 5.5 percent (down two-tenths of a point), while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 18.0 percent (down a full point). The September rate for Blacks was down by two-tenths of a point to 12.1 percent. The rate for Hispanics was up by one and two-tenths of a point to 11.1 percent. The rate for Whites was down a tenth of a point to 6.0 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 750,000 in September to 117.165 million, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the strength of demand for labor, was up by three-tenths of a point to 61.6 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has dropped by one percentage point over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.607 million) has risen 637,000 or 0.51 percent over last September, while the labor force participation rate (66.1 percent) was up four-tenths of a point over the month and down two-tenths of a point over the year. The median duration of unemployment was 7.5 weeks in September - this measure has increased by one and four-tenths weeks from September 1990. 2.362 million (or 27.7 percent of the total) unemployed workers -the "long-term unemployed - had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in September 1991, compared to 1.605 million and 22.5 percent in September 1990. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 56.3 percent in September, up by six and seven-tenths percentage points from last September. Job losers totaled 4.801 million in September 1991, as compared to 929,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.017 million) and new entrants (782,000) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 1.075 in the third quarter of 1991, an increase of 94,000 from the previous quarter, virtually the same as in the same quarter last year. This is the highest level of discouraged workers since the first quarter of 1987. The number of discouraged workers showed a much greater rise over the course of the 1981-82 recession than in the current recession.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 24,000 to 108.960 million in September, following a revised August increase of 77,000. Employment declines had averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.153 million or -1.05 percent since last September, with the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was up, by 54,000 jobs, over the year. All of the government increase was in the local government sector, as federal and state government both showed slight declines.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer remained at 1.9 percent of the labor force in September, unchanged from that in July and August. Job losers were 3.8 percent of the civilian labor force, up slightly from the August level, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older were at 5.4 percent (down, by one-tenth of a point from August) of the labor force 25 years of age and over. Unemployed full-time jobseekers were 6.4 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month, down from 6.5 percent last month. A variant rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.3 percent in September, up by a tenth of a point from July. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account, was 10.1 percent in the third quarter of 1991, up from 9.8 in the first quarter and 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

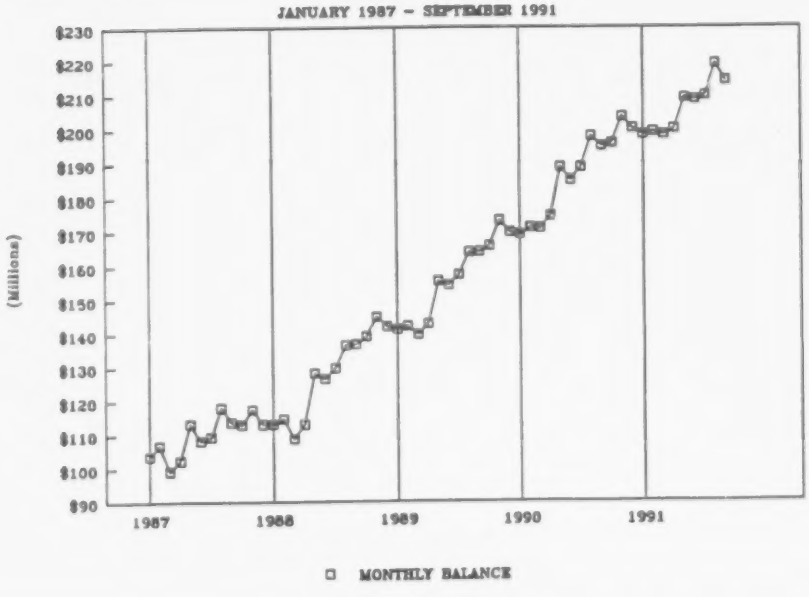
	SEPTEMBER 1991	AUGUST 1991	SEPTEMBER 1990	CHANGE FROM AUGUST '91	CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER '90
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,455	5,198	3,508	-743	947
Continued Claims	46,845	53,675	34,339	-6,830	12,506
# Insured Unemployed *	11,254	12,347	8,408	-1,093	2,846
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1	2.3	1.7		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,174	2,307	1,416	-133	758
Final Payments	901	1,085	651	-184	250
Weeks Compensated	37,607	43,914	26,629	-6,307	10,978
Net Benefit Payments	$5,255,111	$5,933,249	$3,487,652	-$678,138	$1,767,459
Average Weekly Check	$139.74	$135.11	$130.97	$4.63	$8.77

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Unemployment claims filed under the State UI program totalled 4,455 during September, a decline of 743 or 14.3 percent from the August total of 5,198 but 27 percent higher than the September 1990 total of 3,508. During the first nine months of 1991, 52,825 claims have been filed, an increase of 8,773 or 19.9 percent from last year. The number of weekly insured unemployed fell 8.8 percent during September to 11,254 individuals. This decline is seasonal and mostly reflects workers returning to work for the start of the 1992 school term.

Net UI benefit payments totalled $5.2 million during September, a decline of almost $700,000 from the August total of 5.9 million but $1.8 million higher than September 1990, an over-the-year increase of almost 51 percent. So far this year, $42.0 million has been paid in unemployment compensation, an increase of 26.8 percent or $11 million over the first nine months of 1990. The average weekly check rose to $139.74 during the month, an increase of $4.63 from August 1991 and $8.77 from September 1990.

NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND



Monthly Fund Balance

October 1990	$195,650,176
November	$203,491,590
December	$200,064,084
January 1991	$198,222,086
February	$199,037,582
March	$198,283,893
April	$199,809,684
May	$209,071,812
June	$208,389,500
July	$209,650,636
August	$219,050,943
September	$214,028,864

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The August issue of **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report** carried a front page article on "Federal Expenditures in New Mexico". The U.S. government spent $5,703 per person in New Mexico in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1990, 44% more than the average for the United States as a whole. This level of federal expenditures places the state third among all states in terms of per capita expenditures, behind Virginia and Alaska. In 1985, New Mexico ranked fourth, with per capita spending 39% higher than the national average. Colorado was the only other Rocky Mountain state to make the top ten in FFY 1990, moving up from 24th in FFY 1985 to tenth in FFY 1990. These federal expenditures include grants to state and local governments, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments to individuals, and other programs for which data are available by state. In FFY 1990, 11% of federal funds in New Mexico were for grants to state and local governments, 16% were for wages and salaries for federal employees, 33% were for direct payments to individuals (largely transfer payments like Social Security, unemployment benefits, and welfare payments), and 38% for various procurement contracts, with the other 2.5% going for other miscellaneous programs. Data for the article were from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

According to **U.S. Housing Markets,** published by Lomas Mortgage USA, sales of existing homes in New Mexico were at 20,900 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in the second quarter of 1991, for a 3.5% increase over the prior year.

The **U.S. Census Bureau** announced in late September that New Mexico ranked fourth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in percentage of people living in poverty in 1990. One in five New Mexicans fell below the poverty line. In the ranking, New Mexico fared better than only Mississippi, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia. The figures released by the Census Bureau showed that 20.9 percent of New Mexicans were below the government poverty line in 1990, up from 19.5 percent in 1989. Under the 1990 federal definition of poverty, a family of four earning $13,359 or less is considered to be poor.

According to data from the N.M. Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources cited in an **Albuquerque Journal** article, the total value of New Mexico minerals sold in 1990 was $1,638,638,000, with the largest share that of copper, at 44.5%. The value of coal production accounted for 33.3% of the total, while the potash industry share was 13.7% .

The **Economic Development Department** of the State of New Mexico recently appropriated $85,000 to the Economic Opportunity Board in Albuquerque to match a $100,000 federal grant from the Farmers Home Administration Housing Preservation Program, which will be used for home renovations in Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Sandoval and Taos counties. The $185,000 will assist elderly, low-income and other individuals whose homes may require repair. The intent of the program is to bring these homes up to construction code standards by eliminating health or safety hazards.

According to the **Income Support Division** of the New Mexico Human Services Department, the numbers of new Mexicans receiving public assistance continued to rise in September, although the rate of increase slackened somewhat. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) caseload rose from 26,137 to 26,474 from August to September. The number of people receiving General Assistance rose slightly from 1,321 to 1,355 during the same period. Those receiving Medicaid - not counting those who already qualify because they receive AFDC benefits - rose from 32,627 to 33,385. (Medicaid pays medical bills for certain low-income, disabled, and elderly people.) Overall caseloads have already risen by 2.3 percent since July. Comparing September to July, the first month of the new fiscal year, food stamp caseloads rose 0.1 percent, AFDC rose 3.7 percent, General Assistance rose 7.9 percent and Medicaid rose 5.7 percent. Expenditures for these programs in the first quarter of the state fiscal year, which begins on July 1, are an indication of the budget position of the Human Services Department, which accounts for a significant share of state government expenditures.

The **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development** has awarded eight New Mexico communities various grants totaling more than $6 million. The grants will be used for affordable and safe rental housing. Communities receiving grants are: Region IV Housing Authority based in Clovis ($1,907,395), Albuquerque Housing Authority ($1,214,740), Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority ($607,335), Bernalillo County Housing Authority ($538,320), Alamogordo Housing Authority ($512,640), Mountainair Housing Authority ($481,432), Los Lunas Housing Authority ($476,625), Santa Fe County Housing Authority ($183,605), and San Juan Apartments in Farmington ($121,104).

Albuquerque Area:

U.S. Housing Markets, published by Lomas Mortgage USA, provides housing data for regions and selected MSA's, including Albuquerque. In the second quarter of 1991, 466 private housing permits were granted for the Albuquerque area, a remarkable turnaround and an increase of 2.6% over the previous year. In the first six months of 1991, the

number of private housing permits had been 786, 34.5% fewer than the year before. In April 1991, the latest date for which rental vacancy data was available, the rental vacancy rate was 7.2%, the same as in October 1990, but substantially below the April 1990 rate of 9.6%. In the same sample period in 1989, the rental vacancy rate was 11.2%. The second quarter 1991 median sales price of an existing home in Albuquerque was $86,700, up by 0.7% over the year before. In a related story, the Albuquerque Journal reported on October 11 that sales of existing single-family homes in Albuquerque were up 11.5 percent in September compared to the same month last year. Also, there has been a 21 percent drop in the inventory of existing homes for sale through the Multiple Listing Service, from 4,284 homes a year ago to 3,377 in early October.

Cooper's Inc., doing business as "Western Warehouse", an Albuquerque-based apparel chain, is planning an expansion which involves doubling its employees and stores. The company hopes to triple sales by 1994. Eight of Western Warehouse's 15 stores are in New Mexico, with three in Tucson, Ariz., two in Colorado Springs, Colo., and one each in Dallas and Mesquite, Texas. The company plans to open another store in Albuquerque, another in Colorado Springs, and one each in the Arizona cities of Flagstaff, Bullhead City, Yuma and Nogales. Western Warehouse is also considering moving into Las Cruces, and to locations in California, Nevada, and Wyoming.

Harris Publishing Co. in Albuquerque announced in late September that it will hire about 30 additional workers and move to a larger facility. The Harris Publishing Co.'s regional office, now at 8015 Mountain Road N.E., will move to a building twice as large in the Academy Business Park on Academy Road NE. Within two years, the company plans to hire an additional 50 people. Harris Publishing's parent company is located in New York. The company is the nation's largest publisher of college and university alumni directories.

Albuquerque Air Center Inc., a new fixed-base services building at the Double Eagle II Airport, will open this fall. The 18,000-square-foot center, which will fuel and service cross-country aircraft, has a 10,000 square-foot hangar. The $600,000 complex will have 11 employees.

Artesia Area:

The **Eagle-Tumbleweed Dam Project**, designed to alleviate flooding problems in the area, is scheduled to begin before the end of this year. The entire project includes a five-mile-long dam, a 20,000-foot channel and two retard dams on both sides of the channel. It will be done in three phases with construction of the channel as the first phase and construction of the dam itself done in two phases. The $12 million to $15 million Soil Conservation Service Watershed project is expected to be complete in 4-5 years.

Clovis Area:

Plans for expanding **Santa Fe Railway** operations in Clovis are in the works. Assistant Chief Transportation Officer, Don Gill, stated that it was too early to say how many people would be added. Clovis was cited as being strategically important for the railway.

Two-hundred housing units are to be built in Clovis as part of the expansion and realignment of Cannon Air Force Base. Construction on the project began in October.

Gallup Area:

The U.S. Senate has passed an appropriations bill that includes $2.1 million for the **Crownpoint Institute of Technology** (CIT). The funding is included in the 1992 Labor, Health and Human Resources and Education Appropriations Bill. CIT is the only tribally controlled vocational school serving the Navajo Nation. The Navajo Nation has a population of 170,000 and encompasses 17 million square miles.

Houston-based **Transwestern Pipeline Co.** hired about 55 Navajos and anticipates hiring 40-45 more to work on a natural gas pipeline between Farmington and Gallup. The company expects to provide a total of 100 temporary construction jobs.

Hobbs/Lovington Area:

The Lea County field office of the **New Mexico Workers Compensation Administration** will become the operations center for southeastern New Mexico. Employment at the office is expected to expand from its current three jobs to nine.

Building permits for the month of August 1991 for the city of Hobbs fell just short of the total for August 1990 and reached only about one-third of the July 1991 total. During August of 1991, $192,783 worth of permits were issued compared to $198,074 in permits for August 1990 and $572,847 for July 1991. For the year-to-date, the city's total was $2,024,531, down from the 1990 year-to-date total of $2,942,562.

Las Vegas Area:

Construction has begun on **BBL Sewing of New Mexico's** manufacturing plant located in the Dee Bibb Industrial Park. The company is moving from California where it began operations in 1948. Salaries for jobs at BBL will range from minimum wage to two or three times that, and the company will employ between 60 and 100.

Lovington Area:

The **Navajo Refining Company** expects to bring the Lea County Refinery on line by the end of the year. This will enable overall production capacity to increase from 40,000 to 60,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The plant located in Lovington will initially provide about 30 to 35 jobs with additional employment opportunities in the future.

Raton Area:

The **Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.** has been upgrading its facility to meet the requirements of a 15-year contract with Wisconsin Electric Power Co. for 2 million tons of coal annually. Currently, the work-force at the mine totals about 240. Approximately 60 more employees are expected to be on board by August of 1992.

Rio Rancho Area:

Albertson's, Rio Rancho's newest supermarket, opened in October. It is the seventeenth Albertson's in New Mexico. The store, located in Hilltop Plaza, will employ about 125 people.

Presbyterian Healthcare Services plans to start construction on a new medical facility in Rio Rancho this fall. The medical center should be open in October of 1992 and will be located at NM 528 and High Resort Boulevard. Thirty-two employees will offer a wide range of services from family practice, urgent care, and pediatrics to obstetrics and gynecology. The center will have a pharmacy and laboratory, and will also offer physical therapy services.

Roswell Area:

The Roswell City Council passed a proposal in late August authorizing negotiations for the design and renovation of a new mass transit headquarters. The transit system will be headquartered in the former Greyhound bus station and will create seventeen jobs. The transit system will also be funded through a $1.2 million grant from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, $500,000 from the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department and $106,000 from the Gas Co. of New Mexico. The city hopes to have the transit system running by April 1992.

Ruidoso Area:

Cimarron Companion Care Retirement Center opened in September. The center offers nursing services, transportation services, meals and a security service as well as other services such as laundry, medication and special diet plans.

A task force chaired by the Fort Stanton Hospital chief administrator has recommended that the **Fort Stanton Hospital and Training Center** be converted from a mental health center into a nursing home. The institution would need an increase of $583,000 from the state the first year and $2.7 million in 1992-93. 225 jobs could be lost in the area if a new use for the hospital is not found.

Ruidoso building permits for July 1991 leaped over July 1990 and June 1991, but building permit figures for the first seven months of 1991 are down approximately $2 million compared with the same period in 1990. Permits for July of this year totalled $1,012,714 compared with $538,512 in June 1991, and $528,512 for July 1990.

Santa Fe Area:

The second **Wild Oats Community Market** will open early next year at St. Michael's Village West Shopping Center. The natural food store will be a smaller version of the original market located on Cordova Road at St. Francis Drive. The store opening scheduled for January will create employ between 50 and 60 people.

Socorro Area:

A **Family Bargain Center** clothing store opened on California Street in late September with ten to fifteen employees. There are now four Family Bargain Centers in New Mexico including the store in Socorro.

Taos Area:

Taos County residents voted to approve a 1/2 cent increase in the gross receipts tax to build a new hospital. The tax will go into effect Jan. 1, 1992. Although no location for the new hospital has been selected, construction is expected to begin in the spring of 1992. The 30-to-40 bed, full service, primary care hospital will replace the 30-year-old Holy Cross Hospital.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
REGISTERED NURSE	SALES CLERK

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	ASSEMBLER
COLLECTOR	BARTENDER
EEG TECHNICIAN	CARPENTER
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CASHIER
ENGINEER, EQUIPMENT	CLERK
ENGINEER, FIRE PROTECTION	DATA ENTRY SPECIALIST
ENGINEER, PROCESS	DELIVERY ROUTE DRIVER
FABRIC CUTTER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	FOOD SERVICE WORKER
LEGAL SECRETARY	LABORER
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	METER READER
MAID, HOTEL	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL SECRETARY	REPORTER
MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	RETAIL SALESPERSON
PHYSICIST, OPTICS	SECRETARY
POLICE DISPATCHER	SECURITY GUARD
TEACHER, SECONDARY W/MULTI. LIC	TEACHER, HOME EC. & SOC. ST.
UPHOLSTERER	TELLER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	CASHIER
DRAFTER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN	DESK CLERK, HOTEL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	HOUSEKEEPER
MACHINIST	JANITOR/MAINTENANCE WORKER
PLUMBER	RECEPTIONIST
WELDER	SALES CLERK
	SECURITY GUARD

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CASTER	CASHIER
DRAPERY OPERATOR	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	
TV & VCR REPAIRER	
UPHOLSTERER	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
YARD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CASHIER II
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	CARPENTER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	OPERATING ENGINEER
SURVEY WORKER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

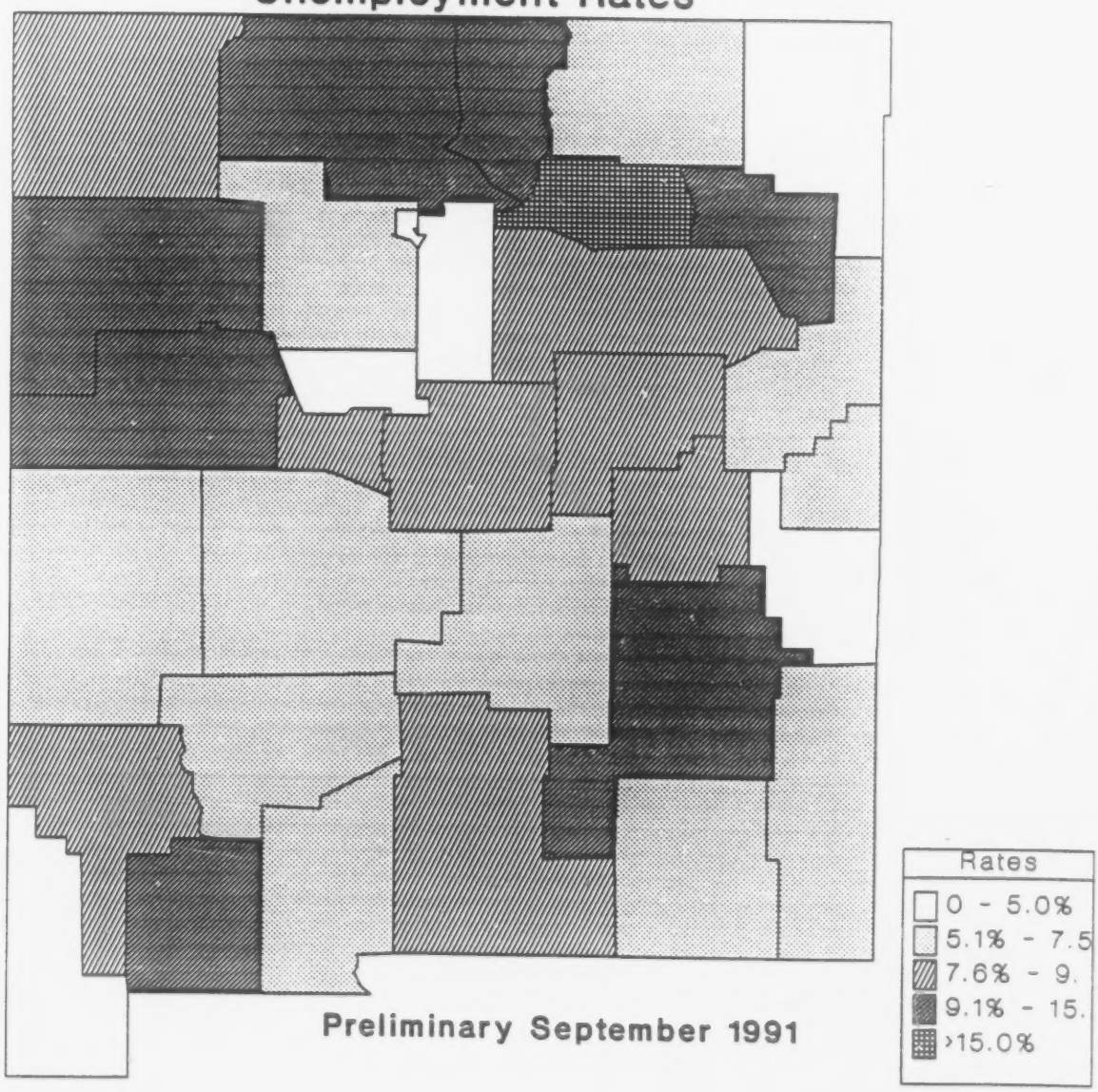
The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico

Unemployment Rates



Preliminary September 1991

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LABOR SERVICE CENTER DIRECTORY

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	J. R. MARTINEZ	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
RIO RANCHO SATELLITE OFFICE		891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVENUE	RIO RANCHO	87124
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	DEE McANINCH	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LINEBERRY (acting)	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	DON SHAVER	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
ROSWELL	FEBE CATANO	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	GARRY ENOX	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.